Unit one

All about me

Lesson 1 & 2

all about me	كل شيء عني	breakfast	افطار
have (has) got	يمتلك	wear	يرتدي
brother	اخ	trousers	بنطلون
sister	اخت	arrive	يصل
favourite	مفضل	talk	يتحدث
subject	مادة دراسية	start ≠ end	يبدا ≠ ينهي
Arabic	لغة عربية	lesson	درس
English	لغة انجليزية	get home	يصل للمنزل
geography	جغرافيا	before	قبل
German	الماني	after	بعد
history	تاريخ	lunch	غداء
maths	رياضيات	homework	واجب منزلي
science	علوم	watch	يشاهد
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية	television = TV	تلفزيون
computer studies	دراسات الحاسب الالي	surf the internet	يتصح الانترنت
art	رسم	learn about	يتعلم عن
music	موسيقى	Tomorrow	غدا
blog post	منشور في مدونة الكترونية	every day	كل يوم
Proud	فخور	How many + جمع	كم عدد
Egyptian	مصري	How often	كم عدد المرات
big apartment	شقة كبيرة	play tennis	يلعب كرة التنس
live with	يعيش مع	listen to	يستمع الى
parents	الوالدين	radio	راديو
A day in my life	يوم في حياتي	grandparents	اجداد
student	طالب	use a computer	يستخدم الكمبيوتر
preparatory	اعدادي	hard	صعب / بجد
wakes me up	يوقظني	hardly	نادرا
early ≠ late	باكرا ≠ متاخر	for the exams	من اجل الامتحانات
wash	يغسل / يغتسل	stop	يوقف / يتوقف
get dressed	يرتدي ملابسه	near ≠ far	قريب ≠ بعيد
cook	يطهو	drive	يقود (للمركبات)
DVD	قرص رقمي / دي في دي	rain	مطر / تمطر
summer	الصيف	draw	يرسم
paint	يدهن	numbers	ارقام
city	مدينة	country	دولة
the past	الماضي	evening	مساء
true ≠ false	صحيح ≠ خطا	love ≠ hate	يحب ≠ يكره

افعال غير منتظمة

wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
get	got	got	يحصل على
have	had	had	يمتلك
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drive	drove	driven	يقود
take	took	taken	ياخذ
come	came	come	ياتي

تعبيرات وحروف الجر

a day in my life	يوم في حياتي
arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير
arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير
get to	يصل الى
reach	يصل (بدون حرف جر)
get up	ينهض من الفراش
wake up	يستيقظ
wake + مفعول + up	يوقظ
take + مفعول + to + مكان	ياخذ........ الى
talk to	يتحدث الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
a day = per day	كل يوم
get home	يصل للمنزل
do homework / computer studies	يعمل الواجب / يدرس الحاسب الالي
listen to	يستمع الى
study for the exams	يذاكر من اجل الامتحانات
walk to school	يمشي الى المدرسة
proud of	فخور بـ
proud to be (Egyptian)	فخور لكوني (مصري)
live in	يعيش في
live with	يعيش مع
do things	يقوم بعمل اشياء
go to bed	يذهب للفراش للنوم

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

blog	مدونة الكترونية	block	يمنع / يحجز / يعوق
wake	يستيقظ	walk	يمشي
surf	يتصفح	serve	يقدم / يخدم
wear	يرتدي	were	كانوا
love	يحب	laugh	يضحك

ملاحظات وفروقات لغوية

1 - المواد الدراسية تاخذ فعل مفرد — Maths is my favourite subject.

2 – ياتي حرف الجر by مع جميع وسائل المواصلات بدون فاصل ماعدا foot فتسبقها on
by car / by bus / by train / by plane / by taxi / on foot

3 – اذا جاء فاصل قبل وسيلة المواصلات الصغيره فتاخذ حرف الجر in — in my car / in a car

4 – اذا جاء فاصل قبل وسييلة المواصلات الكبيره فتاخذ حرف الجر on — on a train / on a plane

5 – ياتي حرف الجر in قبل السنوات والشهور — in 2010 / in 2018 / in May / in April

6 – ياتي حرف الجر on قبل ايام الاسبوع والتواريخ — on Monday / on Fridays / on 15th October

7 – ياتي حرف الجر at قبل الساعات والمناسبات المحددة — At 7 o'clock / At a birthday party

8 – wear يرتدي شيء على الجسد (ملابس / احذية) ياتي بعدها اسم الشيء — wear T-shirt

9 – get dressed يرتدي ملابسة كاملة (قبل الخروج)

Reading

Proud to be Egyptian

I am twelve and live in cairo in a big apartment with my parents, my sister Manal and my brother Magdy.

A day in my life

7 a.m. I am a student at preparatory school. My mother wakes me up early. I wash, get dressed and eat breakfast. I wear trousers and a school T-shirt.

7.30 a.m My father sometimes takes me to school , but I usually go by bus.

8.15 a.m. – 2.45. p.m We have nine lessons a day. On Thursday we study Arabic, English, German, maths, science, social studies, art, music and computer studies. Computer studies is my favourite subject, but we don't often have it.

3.45 p.m. I get home. After lunch, I do my home work and then I watch television. I love programmes about geography and history.

9.p.m. I go to bed. Tomorrow is Friday. We never go to school on Friday.

What do you usually do on a school day? How often do you do computer studies? Write and tell us!

Grammar

المضارع البسيط

I – you – we – They – Ali and Samy	يتكون من الفعل في المصدر مع الفاعل الجمع

Ex: - We go to school by bus.

- I learn English at school.

He / She / it / Samy	يتكون من الفعل مضافا اليه s /es / ies مع الفاعل المفرد

Ex: - He plays football at club.

نضيف (es) للفعل اذا انتهى بالتالي (ss – sh – ch – x – o)

go → goes cross → crosses

wash → washes watch → watches

Ex: - She goes to school by bus.

الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية او اشياء تظل ثابتة لفترة طويلة.

Ex: - The sun rises in the east.

- The earth goes round the sun.

يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار:

always دائما	usually عادة	every كل	often غالبا
sometimes أحيانا	generally عموما	ever من قبل	never أبدا

ملحوظة* ظروف التكرار تأتى قبل الفعل الاساسى ← Ex: - I usually go to school on foot.

* أو بعد (v. to be) ← - He is always late for school.

- نستخدم (do – does) فى السؤال و النفى و وياتي الفعل فى المصدر .

- I / You / We / They → do/don't

- He / She / it → does / doesn't

- Do you like football? - Yes, I do / No, I don't.

- Does he like tennis? - Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

How often

(كم مرة) تستخدم للسؤال عن عدد مرات تكرار الفعل

How often / How many times + do / does + subject + main verb?

للإجابة نستخدم كلمات مثل:

usually عادة
always دائما
sometimes أحيانا
never أبداً

once مرة واحدة
twice مرتين
three times ثلاث مرات
four times أربع مرات

How often do you fly abroad? - I sometimes fly abroad.

How often does he fly abroad? - He flies abroad once a month.

ظروف التكرار

always	100%	دائما	sometimes	50%	احيانا
usually	80%	عادة	occasionally	30%	من حين لاخر
often	70%	غالبا	never	0%	ابدا

Lesson 3 & 4

look at	ينظر الى	football team	فريق كرة قدم
picture	صورة	laugh at	يسخر من
think	يعتقد	each other	بعضهم البعض
want to + inf	يريد ان	share with	يشارك .... مع
Library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)	say	يقول
card	كارت / بطاقة	unkind things	اشياء غير لطيفة
application form	استمارة / طلب	helpful	متعاون
first name	الاسم الاول	hurt	يؤذي / يؤلم / يجرح
surname	الاسم العائلة / اللقب	ask……..for	يطلب
date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد	everybody	كل واحد
place of birth	محل الميلاد	friendly	ودود
address	عنوان	work	يعمل / عمل
telephone number	رقم التيليفون	Street	شارع
favourite books	الكتب المفضلة	pen friend	صديق بالمراسلة
spell	يتهجى	kind to	طيب / عطوف مع
repeat	يكرر	friends	اصدقاء
please	من فضلك	England	انجلترا
correct	صحيح	London	لندن
like + (v.ing / n)	يحب	cousin	ابن / ابنة العم / العمة / الخال / الخالة
painting	الرسم	very well	جيدا
free time	وقت الفراغ	speak	يتحدث
village	قرية	language	لغة
called	تسمى	karate	رياضة الكاراتيه
good at	جيد في	sports	رياضة

افعال غير منتظمة

think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	يتهجى
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي / يؤلم / يضر
say	said	said	يقول
know	knew	known	يعرف

الكلمة وعكسها

catch	يمسك / يلحق	miss	يفقد
free	حر / غير مشغول	busy	مشغول
push	يدفع للامام	pull	يجر / يسحب
kind	طيب / عطوف	unkind	غير طيب
different	مختلف	the same as	نفس الشيء

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

form	استمارة / شكل	from	من
address	عنوان	dress	فستان
hurt	يؤذي	heart	قلب
share	يشارك	shore	شاطئ

حروف جر وفروقات لغوية

a village called.....	قرية تسمى	kind to	طيب مع
ask........for	يطلب	say unkind things	يقول اشياء غير طيبة
good at + v.ing / مادة	جيد في	share.......with	يشارك......مع / بـ
good for	صالح لـ	Laugh.......at	يسخر من
in my free time	في وقت فراغي	take out	يستعير
take the bus to	يذهب بالاتوبيس الى	in the library	داخل المكتبة

الوظائف اللغوية

What's your first name?	ما اسمك الاول؟	My first name is…………….. It's……………….
What's your surname?	ما اسم عائلتك؟	My surname is………………. It's……………….
What's your date of birth?	ما تاريخ ميلادك؟	It's 7th of April 2002. My birthday is on…………
What's your telephone number?	ما رقم تليفونك؟	My phone number is …………. It's …………………
What's your address?	ما عنوانك؟	My address is………….. It's…………………
What(subject/sport) do you like?	ما........الذي تحبة؟	I like (English / Arabic / tennis)
How do you sell that?	كيف تتهجى ذلك؟	M – A – R - Y
Can you repeat that?	هل يمكنك ان تكرر ذلك؟	M – A – R - Y
Is that correct?	هل ذلك صحيح؟	Yes, it is.

Listening

Assistant: Good morning! What's your first name?
Rania: Good morning. It's Rania.
Assistant: And your surname?
Rania: It's Badrawi.
Assistant: How do you spell that?
Rania: B-A-D-R-A-W-I
Assistant: Ok. Is that correct?
Rania: Yes, it is.
Assistant: And what's your date of birth?
Rania: It's the 13th of May 2002.
Assistant: OK. Now, what's your address?
Rania: 14 North Street
Assistant: And your phone number?
Rania: Four - four - zero - eight - nine.
Assistant: Can you repeat that, please?
Rania: Four - four - zero - eight - nine.
Assistant: Here's your card. You can take out books, DVDs or CDs. You can also use the computer in the library. What books do you like?
Rania: I like books about other countries.
Assistant: We've got lots of those!

Reading

My name's Tamer. I'm 11. I like English, but art is my favourite subject. I like painting in my free time. I live in a village called El Sabaa Abar, near Ismailia.

My friends are Yasser and Ali. Yasser is 11, too, but Ali is 12. Yasser is very good at sports. He loves karate. He plays in a football team, too.

Ali is good at languages. He speaks English very well. He often talks to his cousin in England.

Unit two

My family at work

Lesson 1 & 2

family	عائلة	bridges	كباري
work	يعمل / عمل	dams	سدود
architect	مهندس معماري	roads	طرق
engineer	مهندس	want to + inf	يريد ان
doctor	طبيب	practise the piano	يتدرب على البيانو
job	وظيفة	teach	يعلم
teacher	معلم	learn	يتعلم
farmer	فلاح	sit	يجلس
grandparents	اجداد	stay in bed	يبقى في الفراش
live in	يعيش في	watch TV	شاهد التلفاز
countryside = the country	الريف	go	يذهب
proud of	فخور بـ	café	مقهى
grandfather	جد	ill	مريض
lots of	كثير من	on a school trip	في رحلة مدرسية
on the farm	في المزرعة	class	فصل
grow	يزرع / ينمو	get up early	ينهض باكرا
potatoes	بطاطس	work with	يتعامل مع
office	مكتب	animals	حيوانات
design	يصمم	vegetables	خضروات
buildings	مباني	children	اطفال
moment	لحظة	fast	سريع / بسرعة
library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)	write	يكتب
hospital	مستشفى	email	بريد الكتروني
sick people	مرضى	make	يصنع / يجعل
village	قرية	take the bus	يركب الاتوبيس
university	جامعة	story	قصة
study for	يذاكر من اجل	outside	خارج
exam	امتحان	build	يبني

افعال غير منتظمة

grow	grew	grown	يزرع / ينمو
build	built	built	ينمو / يزرع
take	took	taken	ياخذ
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
write	wrote	written	يكتب
get up	got up	got up	ينهض من الفراش
go	went	gone	يذهب

sit	**sat**	**sat**	يجلس
learn	**learned/learnt**	**learned/learnt**	يتعلم
teach	**taught**	**taught**	يعلم

الكلمة وعكسها

fast	سريع	slow	بطيء
outside	خارج	inside	داخل
early	مبكر	late	متاخر
ill / sick	مريض	well / healthy	بصحة جيدة

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

well	بصحة جيدة	**will**	سوف
desk	مكتب (خشب/معدن)	**office**	غرفة المكتب
café	مقهى	**coffee**	مشروب القهوة
dive	يغوص / يغطس	**drive**	يقود
rain	مطر / تمطر	**train**	قطار

حروف جر وتعبيرات وفروقات

want to + inf	يريد ان	work in	يعمل في
find out	يكتشف	work at	يعمل في
stay in bed	يبقى في الفراش	work with	يتعامل مع
on a school trip	في رحلة مدرسية	in the field	في الحقل
on the farm	في المزرعة	study for	يذاكر من اجل
make lunch			يجهز الغداء
city	مدينة (كبيرة)	country	دولة
town	مدينة (صغيرة)	the country = countryside	الريف

do

a job
work
homework

go

on a school trip
on a holiday
swimming

Reading

My family at work!

My grandparents live in the countryside. I am very proud of my grandparents, my grandfather is a farmer. He always gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do on the farm. Now he is growing potatoes.
We live in the city. My father works in an office. He is an architect. He designs new buildings. At the moment he is designing a new library. My mother is a doctor. She usually works at the hospital. She isn't working at the hospital today. She is helping sick people in a village. My sister, Manal, is 20. She goes to university. She wants to be a teacher. My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exams at the moment. He wants to be a doctor.
I am still at school. I want to be an engineer. I want to build new bridges, dams and roads.

Grammar

المضارع المستمر

I ⟶ am / He – She – it ⟶ is / You – We – They ⟶ are

- I am running now. – He is playing at the moment.
– They are swimming in the sea.

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن فعل يحدث فى نفس لحظة الكلام.

- الكلمات الدلالية: -

now الآن	at the moment في هذه اللحظة	Look انظر
Listen استمع	at the present time في الوقت الحاضر	

- Ex: - He is watching TV at the sitting room now.

- للنفى نضع not / n't بعد am / is / are

- Ex: - The girl isn't singing now.

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن شيء تم التخطيط له فى المستقبل

- Ex: - I am traveling to England next week.

-

- لعمل سؤال فى المضارع المستمر: what + v. to be + s. + verb +ing ?

- What is he doing? - He is running.
- Where is she playing? - She is playing at the club.

Lesson 3 & 4

family tree	شجرة العائلة	laboratory = Lab	معمل
picture	صورة	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
name	اسم	show	يوضح / يعرض
aunt	عمة / خالة	people	ناس
woman	مرأة	famous places	اماكن مشهورة
husband	زوج	sick = ill	مريض
next to	بجوار	older than me	اكبر مني
How old	كم للعمر	younger than me	اصغر مني
How many + جمع	كم عدد	baby girl	طفلة رضيعة
have / has got	يمتلك	live next door	يعيش بجوارنا
wife	زوجة	talk about	يتحدث عن
uncle	عم / خال	engineer	مهندس
is / are called	يسمى	architect	مهندس معماري
cousins	ابن / ابنة العم – العمة – الخال - الخالة	doctor	طبيب
mechanic	ميكانيكي	cook food	يطهو الطعام
repair cars	يصلح السيارات	do the shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
barber	حلاق	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
cut hair	يحلق الشعر	music	موسيقى
accountant	محاسب	today	اليوم
work with	يتعامل مع	headache	صداع
money	نقود	university	جامعة
chef	كبير الطباخين	good at	جيد في
cook in	يطهو في	want to + inf	يريد ان
restaurant	مطعم	one day	يوم ما
scientist	عالم	child	طفل
works in	يعمل في	son	ابن
help	يساعد	daughter	ابنة

افعال غير منتظمة

cut	cut	cut	يقطع / يقص
go	went	gone	يذهب
do	did	done	يفعل
show	showed	shown	يعرض / يوضح / يبين
write	wrote	written	يكتب
read	read	read	يقرأ

الكلمة وعكسها

better	افضل	worse	أسوأ
show	يوضح / يعرض	hide	يخفي / يختفي
famous	مشهور	unknown	غير معروف

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

plan	خطة	plane	طائرة
repair = fix =mind	يصلح	prepare	يعد / يجهز
son	ابن	soon	قريبا
aunt	عمة / خالة	ant	نملة
interview	مقابلة شخصية	review	ماجعة
niece	ابن / ابنة (الاخ – الاخت)	nice	جميل / لطيف

حروف جر وتعبيرات وفروقات

cook food	يطهو طعام	(be)married to	متزوج من
cut hair	يقص شعر	instead of	بدلا من
next door	المنزل المجاور	work with money	يتعامل مع الاموال

الوظائف اللغوية

Where does the mechanic work?	أين يعمل الميكانيكي؟	He works in a garage.
What does the mechanic do?	ماذا يفعل الميكانيكي؟	He fixes/ repairs cars.
Where does the farmer work?	أين يعمل الفلاح؟	He works in the field.
What does the farmer do?	ماذا يفعل الفلاح؟	He keeps animals and grow crops.
What does the architect do?	ماذا يعمل المهندس ؟	He designs buildings.
Where does a doctor work?	أين يعمل الطبيب؟	He works in the hospital.
What does a doctor do?	ماذا يعمل الطبيب؟	He examines patients.
Where does the barber work?	أين يعمل الحلاق؟	He works in a shop.
What does the barber do?	ماذا يفعل الحلاق؟	He cuts hair
Where does the accountant work?	أين يعمل المحاسب؟	He works in an office.
What does the accountant?	ماذا يفعل المحاسب؟	He works with money.
What does the tour guide do?	ماذا يفعل المرشد السياحى	He Shows people famous places.
Where does the scientist work?	أين يعمل العالم؟	He works in a laboratory.
What's your father's job?	ما وظيفة والدك؟	He is a farmer.
What's your sister called?	ما اسم أختك؟	She is called Nancy.
Are you married <u>or</u> single?	هل انت متزوج أم أعزب؟	I'm single.
Have you got brothers?	هل لك اخوة؟	Yes, I have got 2 brothers.

Listening

Ola: Is this a picture of your family tree, Salma?
Salma: Yes, it is! These are my grandparents. My grandfather's name is Sherif, and my grandmother's name is Zeinab.
Ola: What are your parents' names?
Salma: My father is Youssef, and my mother is Warda.
Ola: What are your parents' jobs?
Salma: My father is a doctor and my mother works in an office.
Ola: Who is your aunt? Is it this woman?
Salma: Yes, that's my aunt Heba. She's my father's sister. And that's her husband Tamer next to her.
Ola: And where are you in the family tree?
Salma: That's me there!
Ola: Who's the girl next to you - Dina?
Salma: Oh, Dina's my sister!
Ola: How old is she?
Salma: She's 8. My brother, Ali, is 6.
Ola: How many cousins have you got?
Salma: I've got two cousins, Hana and Omar.

الاختصارات

is = 's	am = 'm	are = 're	was = 's
not = n't	has = 's	have = 've	were = 're
had not = hadn't	did not = didn't	does not = doesn't	do not = don't
would not =wouldn't	must not = mustn't	cannot = can't	should no = shouldn't

Unit three

Food

Lesson 1 & 2

food	طعام	main	اساسي / رئيسي
favourite	مفضل	ingredients	مكونات
list	قائمة	dish	طبق / اكلة
bread	خبز	on the top	على السطح
dates	بلح	some	بعض
fish	سمك	any	اي
lamb	خروف صغير / لحم الضأن	a lot of = lots of	كثير من
lentils	عدس	many + جمع	كثير للمعدود
nuts	مكسرات	much + غير معدود	كثير لغير المعدود
pasta	مكرونة	like + n / v.ing	يحب
rice	ارز	like to + inf	يحب ان
salad	سلطة	visit	يزور
soup	شوربة	Alexandria	الاسكندرية
tomato sauce	صلصة طماطم	fresh	طازج
Which…….?	اي.......؟	sweets	حلويات
cook for	يطهو من اجل / لـ	Best wishes	اطيب الامنيات
Egyptian	مصري	countable	معدود
dear	عزيزي / عزيزتي	uncountable	غير معدود
famous for	مشهور بـ	water	مياه
many things	اشياء كثيرة	shops	محلات
include	يشمل / يتضمن	street	شارع
delicious	لذيذ	tea	شاي
molokhia	ملوخية	chicken	جاجة / لحم الدجاج
kind of	نوع من	There is some+ مفرد	يوجد مع لغير المعدود
vegetable	خضروات	There are some+جمع	يوجد للجمع مع المعدود
healthy	صحي	market	سوق
Koshari	كشري	bottle	زجاجة
popular dish	اكلة محبوبة / شعبية	on the menu	في قائمة الطعام
okra	بامية	onions	بصل
other	اخر / اخرين	carrots	جزر
Let's try it!	هيا نجربة	cheese	جبن

افعال غير منتظمة

let	let	let	يسمح / يدع
have / has	had	had	يتناول / يمتلك

الكلمة و عكسها

popular	شعبي / محبوب	unpopular	غير محبوب
top	قمة	bottom	قاع
fresh	طازج	stale	بائت (للطعام)
healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

soup	شوربة	soap	صابونة
lamb	خروف صغير / لحم الضأن	lamp	مصباح / لمبة
meat	لحم	meet	يقابل
water	مياه	waiter	جرسون
rice	ارز	rise	يرفع / تشرق

حروف جر وتعبيرات وفروقات

good for	صالح لـ	in this dish	في تلك الاكلة
good at	جيد في	eat it with	ياكله مع
kind to	عطوف مع	famous for	مشهور بـ
kind of	نوع من	like to + inf	يحب ان
on the top	على السطح	like + n / v.ing	يحب
cook for	يطهو لـ	love + n / v.ing	يحب
on the menu	في قائمة الطعام	a lot of	كثير من

Reading

To: Jane@example.com
SUBJECT: Egyptian food
Dear Jean,
Egypt is famous for many things including its delicious food!
Do you like soup? My favourite soup is molokhia. It's a kind of vegetable soup and it's very healthy.
Koshari is a very popular dish. There isn't any meat in it, but there are lentils. The other main ingredients are rice and pasta. There aren't any tomatoes in this dish, but it is delicious with some tomato sauce on the top.
I love meat. My favourite food is lamb. I like to eat it with some salad and some bread.
There is a lot of good fish in Egypt. When we visit my family in Alexandria, my aunt always cooks fresh fish.
There are lots of sweets, too. Many have got nuts and dates in them. They are delicious!
Best wishes, Salma

Grammar

المعدود وغير المعدود

1 - الاسم المعدود : هو الاسم الذي يمكن اضافة رقم قبله ويمكن جمعه ويسبق مفرده اداة تنكير a / an

a car - a bus - an apple - a friend – a man – a loaf – an ox – a book – a potato

cars - buses - apples - friends - men – loaves – oxen – books - potatoes

* نضيف a قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بصوت ساكن. man .... a man

* نضيف an قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بصوت متحرك. apple...........an apple

---

2 – الاسم الغير معدود : هو الاسم الذي لا يمكن عده وليس له جمع ولا نضيف قبله a / an

* الغير معدود يعامل معاملة المفرد اي ياخذ فعل مفرد دائما.

time - fish – water – money – advice – soup – salt – sugar – news – kofta – Koshari – molokhia – bread – work – dukkah – lamb – chicken – pasta - information- tea – milk - coffee.

---

* هناك اسماء تعد في جمله وفي جملة اخرى لا تعد بحسب معناها فاذا كانت معدوده اختلف معناها.

1 – There are three chickens.

2 – Chicken is my favourite food.

---

some / any

1 – تستخدم some مع الاثبات (مع المعدود الجمع وغير المعدود)

some friends – some apples – some books – some eggs – some pens

some water – some salad – some soup – some sugar – some advice

2 – تستخدم some مع العرض والطلب.

Can you lend me some money?

Would you like some milk?

3 – تستخدم any مع النفي (معدود وغير معدود) والسؤال

There isn't any rice in this dish.

There aren't any vegetables.

Is there any rice?

Are there any vegetables?

There is / Is there / There are / Are there

There is + مفرد	There is a man. There is some water. There is an apple.
Is there any +غيرمعدود / مفرد	Is there any water? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
There are + جمع	There are some vegetables. There are some girls.
Are there any + جمع	Are there any lentils? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Lesson 3 & 4

restaurant	مطعم	find	يجد
drink	يشرب	ful medames	فول مدمس
menu	قائمة الطعام	broad beans	فول اخضر (حراتي)
orange juice	عصير برتقال	a very long history	تاريخ طويل جدا
rice	ارز	Pharaohs	فراعنة
Would like to+inf	هل تود ان	ancient	قديم / عتيق
anything	اي شيء	fourth	رابع
drinks	مشروبات	century	قرن (100 سنة)
Good afternoon	مساء الخير	cook	يطهو
Can I help you?	هل يمكنني مساعدتك؟	big pot	اناء كبير
have lunch	يتناول الغداء	at night	ليلا
salad	سلطة	in the morning	في الصباح
good for	صالح لـ	enjoy	يستمتع
too	ايضا	for breakfast	على الافطار
chicken with rice	دجاج بـ أرز	dish	طبق / اكلة
Of course	بالطبع	still	مازال
glass of water	زجاجة من الماء	use	يستخدم
cup of tea	فنجان من الشاي	recipe	وصفه طعام
all over the world	في جميع انحاء العالم	main	اساسي
London	لندن	ingredients	مكونات
York New	نيوويورك	international	دولي
areas	مناطق	eat	ياكل
Little Egypt	مصر الصغرى	drink	يشرب
call	يتصل / يسمى	have / has	يمتلك
buy	يشتري	Waiter	جرسون
as such	مثل	tomatoes	طماطم
falafel	فلافل	ruler	مسطرة
spice	بهار	rubber	استيكة
mixture	خليط	bedroom	حجرة نوم
dukkah	دقة	desk	مكتب
Australia	استراليا	bed	سرير
supermarket	سوبرماركت	cupboard	دولاب المطبخ
radio	راديو	meet	يقابل
comma	فاصلة (كوما)	aunt	عمة / خالة
cousin	ابن / بنت العم / الخال	newspaper	جرنال / جريدة
uncle	عم / خال	wife	زوجة
next to us	بجوارنا	live	يعيش

herbs	اعشاب	Kofta	كفتة
lemon	ليمون	yoghurt	زبادي
hotel	فندق	meal	وجبة
live on a farm	يعيش في مزرعة	spend	يقضي
holiday	اجازة	tourist	سائح
member	يتذكر	speak	يتحدث
read	يقرا	play	يعزف / يلعب
ocean	محيط	musical instrument	اداة موسيقة
social	اجتماعي	practise the piano	يتدرب على البيانو

افعال غير منتظمة

have / has	had	had	يمتلك / يتناول
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
meet	met	met	يقابل
read	read	read	يقرا
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spend	spent	spent	يقضي
find	found	found	يجد
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل

الكلمة وعكسها

ancient = old	قديم	modern	حديث
inside	داخل	outside	خارج
first	اول	last	اخير
buy	يشتري	sell	يبيع

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

still	مازال	steel	فولاذ / صُلب
inside	داخل	side	جانب
bean	حبة الفول	bin	سلة
country	دولة	the country	الريف

الوظائف اللغوية

	السؤال عن الاكلات والمشروبات داخل المطعم
What have you got? ماذا لديكم؟	Chicken and rice
What about salad? ماذا عن السلطة؟	We have green salad.
Have you got any lentils? هل لديكم اي عدس؟	Yes, We have got some.
Can I have some chicken soup? هل ممكن اتناول بعض	Yes, of course.
	العرض والموافقة او الرفض للاطعمة داخل المطعم
What would you like to eat /have / drink? ماذا تود ان (تاكل / تتناول /تشرب)؟	I like………… انا احب.......
Would you like some (soup)? هل تود بعض من.......	Yes, please. No, thanks.

Listening

Waiter: Good afternoon. Can I help you?
Dad: Hello. Yes, we'd like to have lunch, please.
Waiter: What would you like to eat?
Mum: Would you like some fish, Manal?
Manal; Yes, please.
Waiter: Would you like some salad?
Manal: Yes, please. Salad is good for me.
Mum: Tarek, would you like some fish, too?
Tarek: No, thanks. I'd like some chicken with rice, please.
Mum: I'd like some chicken, please. Have you got any bread?
Waiter: Oh yes. We've got some very good bread. Would you like some?
Mum: Yes, please, and some salad.
Dad: Magdy and I would like some lamb and some rice.
Waiter: Would you like any drinks?
Manal: Yes, please. I'd like some water.
Dad: Water for me, too, please.
Magdy: Tarek and I would like some orange juice, please.
Mum: I'd like some tea, please.
Waiter: Of course. So that's two glasses of water, two glasses of orange juice and one cup of tea.
Dad: Yes, thank you.

In London and New York, there are areas that people, call "Little Egypt". You can buy Egyptian food, such as falafel at the many shops and restaurants there.
The Egyptian spice mixture, dukkah, is now popular in Australia. You can also buy it in supermarkets in other countries.
You can also find ful medames in many countries. Broad beans have a very long history in Egypt. The Pharaohs of ancient Egypt loved them.
In the fourth century people cooked broad beans in big pots at night. In the morning, people enjoyed the beans for breakfast. That was the first ful medames dish.
Today, people still use the fourth-century recipe to cook ful medames.

Unit four

Getting around

Lesson 1 & 2

metro	مترو	ticket office	مكتب تذاكر
carry	يحمل	machine	الة / ماكينة
the biggest city	المدينة الاضخم	gate	بوابة
Africa	افريقيا	really good	جيد جدا (حقا)
tourists	سائحين	town	مدينة صغيرة
the Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري	understand	يفهم
interesting ≠ boring	شيق / ممتع	under the ground	تحت الارض
places	اماكن	expensive ≠ cheap	غالي ≠ رخيص
amazing	مذهل	person	شخص
don't miss it	لا تفقده / لا تفوته	without	بدون
beautiful ≠ ugly	جميل ≠ قبيح	paying	دفع (اموال)
buildings	مباني	cycle	يركب دراجة
old Cairo	القاهرة القديمة	cross	يعبر
past	ماضي	turn	يستدير / يلف
streets	شوارع	mobile phone	هاتف نقال
busy ≠ free	مزدحم / مشغول	road	طريق
don't worry	لا تقلق	million	مليون
way	طريق	stop	يوقف / يتوقف
special	خاص	What time	ما الوقت
boat	مركب	passengers	ركاب
quickest	الاسرع	tickets	تذاكر
easiest	الاسهل	one pound each	جنيه لكل واحدة
full ≠ empty	مملوء ≠ فارغ	system	نظام

افعال غير منتظمة

catch	caught	caught	يلحق بـ / يصطاد
see	saw	seen	يرى
cost	cost	cost	يكلف / يتكلف
grow	grew	grown	يكبر / ينمو
take	took	taken	ياخذ
go	went	gone	يذهب
lose	lost	lost	يفقد / يضيع
Put	put	put	يضع
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

know about	يعرف عن	learn about	يتعلم عن
welcome to +مكان	مرحبا بك في....	get around	يتجول
Come to	ياتي الى	travel round	يتجول
thousands of	الاف من	by taxi	بالتاكسي
full of	مملوء بـ	Catch a bus	الحق بالاتوبيس
travel on the Nile	ينتقل عن طريق النيل	run from.....to......	يبدا تشغيله من....الى... (للمواصلات)
at night	ليلا	in the morning	في الصباح
walk through	يعبر من خلال	wait for the train	ينتظر القطار
on a train	بالقطار(لاحظ الفاصل)	on a bus	بالاتوبيس (لاحظ الفاصل بينهم)

lose (v) (lost - lost) يفقد – يخسر – يضيع

Hatem lost his new bike.

miss (v) يفوته (شئ) – يفتقد (شخص)

I missed the train to Alexandria. **- I miss you very much.**

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

full	مملوء	fill	يملا
boat	مركب	boot	حذاء برقبة
cost	يكلف / يتكلف	coast	ساحل
by	عن طريق	buy	يشتري
cross	يعبر	across	عبر / خلال

Reading

Come to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa. About 8.000.000 people live here, and thousands of tourists visit every day. There are lots of things to see and do.
See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo. It is full of amazing things - don't miss it!
Visit the beautiful buildings in Old Cairo and learn about Egypt's past.
Cairo's streets are always busy, but don't worry, there are lots at ways to get around. Catch a bus, go by taxi or travel on the Nile by boat! The metro is the quickest and easiest way to travel round the city. It's cheap and easy.

الامر المثبت والمنفي

1 – لعمل جملة امرية مثبتة نبدأ الجملة بفعل في المصدر Study hard. Open the window.

من الممكن وضع كلمة please قبل الجملة الامرية او في نهايتها.

2 – لعمل جملة امرية منفية ← Don't / Never + inf

Never tell lies. Don't stay up too late.

Lesson 3 & 4

map	خريطة	bookshop	مكتبة لبيع الكتب
colour	لون	east	شرق
line	خط	west	غرب
station	محطة	north	شمال
change	يغير / يبدل	south	جنوب
corner	ناصية / زاوية / ركن	library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)
help	يساعد	school	مدرسة
tourist	سائح	park	منتزه
Excuse me	معذرة	post office	مكتب بريد
turn left	استدر يسارا	bus station	محطة اتوبيس
turn right	استدر يمينا	bank	مصرف / بنك
go straight on	سر مستقيما	push ≠ pull	يدفع (للامام)
on the left	على اليسار	polite ≠ impolite	مؤدب
on the right	على اليمين	passengers	ركاب
opposite	مقابل / عكس	elderly people	المسنين
First	اولا	clothes shop	محل ملابس
Then	بعد ذلك	train	قطار
How much is / are	كم ثمن	gate	بوابة
ticket	تذكرة	stand	يقف
near	قريب	museum	متحف
river	نهر	hotel	فندق

افعال غير منتظمة

buy	bought	bought	يشتري
take	took	taken	ياخذ
get to	got to	got to	يصل الى
say	said	said	يقول
give	gave	given	يعطي
know	knew	known	يعرف

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

sit	يجلس	seat	مقعد ثابت
straight	مستقيم	street	شارع
wait	ينتظر	weight	وزن

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

look at	ينظر الى	take line one	ياخذ الخط الاول
look for	يبحث عن	get to	يصل الى
look after	يعتني بـ	get from…..to…….	يصل من ……الى……
on the metro	في المترو	buy……from…..	يشتري……..من…….
on line two	في الخط الثاني	between…..and….	بين……….و……..
over there	هناك / امامك	next to	بجوار
Thank you for your help.		wait in a queue	ينتظر في طابور
You're welcome	عفوا	wait for the bus	ينتظر الاتوبيس
give your seat to……	اعطي مقعدك لـ	cross the road	يعبر الطريق
on the corner	على الناصية	Be polite to…..	كن مؤدبا مع……
Show your ticket at the gate			اظهر تذكرتك عند البوابة

الوظائف اللغوية

	السؤال عن الاماكن
Excuse me, How can I get to….?	معذرة كيف يمكنني ان اصل الى….؟
Where is /are the ………….?	اين الـــ…………؟
How can I get to Ataba on the metro?	كيف يمكنني ان اصل الى العتبة بالمترو؟
First, take line one. Then, change at AlShohada. Ataba is on line two.	

Listening

Tourist: Excuse me. Where's the metro station, please?
Imad: Turn left then go straight on. It's on the corner opposite the hospital.

Tourist: Excuse me. How do we get to Ataba on the metro?
Magdy: first, take line one. Then change at Al Shohaddaa. Ataba is on line two.
Tourist: How much is the tickets?
Magdy: They're one pound each. Buy them from the ticket office over there.
Tourist: Thank you for your help.
Magdy: You are welcome.

Unit five

A clean country

Lesson 1 & 2

clean	نظيف / ينظف	place	مكان
country	دولة	again	مرة اخرى
dirty	قذر	ask	يسال
polluted	ملوث	journalist	صحفي
ugly	قبيح	governor	محافظ
unhealthy	غيرصحي	agree to + inf	يوافق ان
beautiful	جميل	print	يطبع
canal	قناة / ترعة	design	يصمم
important for	مهم لــ	poster	ملصق اعلاني
farm	مزرعة	truck	شاحنة كبيرة
problem	مشكلة	area	منطقة
rubbish	قمامة	happen	يحدث
summer	صيف	arrive	يصل
move	ينتقل / يتحرك	cook	يطهو
students	طلاب	start	يبدا
local	محلي	yesterday	بالامس
weather	طقس	text message	رسالة نصية
near	قريب	television	تلفاز
While	بينما / اثناء	brush	يظف بالفرشاة
animals	حيوانات	tooth / teeth	سنة / اسنان
sick = ill	مريض	grandfather	جد

افعال غير منتظمة

get	got	got	يحصل على
become + صفة	became	become	يصبح
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	يتعلم
tell	told	told	يخبر
give	gave	given	يعطي
pay	paid	paid	يدفع (اموال)
send	sent	sent	يرسل
do	did	done	يفعل

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

canal	ترعة / قناة	channel	قناة تلفزيونية
farm	مزرعة	form	شكل / استمارة
truck	شاحنة كبيرة	trick	خدعة
hot	ساخن / حار	heat	يسخن
move	يتحرك / ينتقل	remove	يزيل

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

use ......to + inf	يستخدم ....لـــ	collect money	يجمع اموال
getting dirty	تصبح قذرة	help + inf / to+inf	يساعد ان
become polluted	تصبح ملوثة	decide to + inf	يقرر ان
learn about	يتعلم عن	do a six-kilometre walk	يتمشى لمسافة 6 كيلو لاحظ ان كلمة كيلومتر مفرد لكونها صفة لكلمة walk
have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة خلوية	do homework	يعمل واجب
talk about	يتحدث عن	call for lunch	ينادي للافطار
want+ obj + to + inf	يريد ان	walk into a tree	يتسلق شجرة
watch on TV	يشاهد في التلفاز	brush teeth	ينظف اسنان

Reading

A dirty canal

The canals of the Nile are very important. We use the canals to get clean water for drinking and for farms.

In 2013, there was a problem in the Abou El Menagga canal. There was rubbish in the water and the canal was becoming polluted and ugly. The weather was very hot that summer and the water was not moving. It was getting dirty and unhealthy.

Some students from a local school learned about the problem when they having a picnic near the canal.

While they were eating, they talked about the problem. They don't want people and animals to get sick. They wanted the canal to be healthy place again.

They agreed to collect money to help clean the canal. They decided to do a six kilometre walk.

A student told our journalist, "Before the walk, we designed posters about the problem of pollution. When people looked at the posters, they all wanted to help us. We collected a lot of money, and 70 trucks helped us clean the area."

"Why did we do it? Because we love our country and we want to stop pollution, "said the students.

الماضي المستمر

يستخدم لتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي

فاعل + was / were + مصدر الفعل+ ing

Mum was cooking. They were playing football.

يعبر ايضا عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقطعه حدث اخر. ويكون الحدث الاخر في زمن الماضي البسيط

ونستخدم اداوات ربط للجمع بين الحدثين

When + ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر.

ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط

When my father arrived, Mum was cooking. = Mum was cooking when my father arrived.

While /as / just as / when + ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط.

ماضي بسيط While /as / just as / when ماضي مستمر

While Mum was cooking, my father arrived. = My father arrived while Mum was cooking

اذا كان الحدثان مستمران في الماضي ولم يقطع احدهما الاخر نضع الجملتين في زمن الماضي المستمر

While /as / just as + ماضي مستمر , ماضي مستمر.

ماضي مستمر While /as / just as ماضي مستمر

While I was walking in the street, it was raining.

لنفي الماضي المستمر نضع am / is / are بعد not = n't

They weren't swimming.

السؤال ب هل

Was / Were + sub + v.ing.....?

Was it raining when the game started? What were they doing yesterday?

السؤال باداة استفهام

Wh ques, +Was / Were + sub + v.ing.....?

What were you doing while it was raining?

الكلمات الدالة

From........to....... / all the day yesterday / all the morning /all the afternoon all the evening / between .... and ....

Lesson 3 & 4

shirt	قميص	open	يفتح
flower	زهرة	museum	متحف
tall building	مبني طويل	tourist	سائح
beach	شاطئ	vegetables	خضروات
look + صفة	يبدو	police	بوليس
jumper	بلوفر	sky	سماء
parents	والدين	woman	مراة
grass	عشب	bananas	موز
rubbish bags	اكياس قمامة	tomatoes	طماطم
collect	يجمع	potatoes	بطاطس
phone (v)	يتصل	weather	طقس
before	قبل	windy	عاصف
o'clock	تماما / بالضبط	winter	شتاء
work	عمل	bus driver	سائق اتوبيس
carry	يحمل	cold	بارد
finish	ينهي / ينتهي	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
beautiful	جميل	friend	صديق
scene	مشهد / منظر	market	سوق
café	مقهى	everywhere	في كل مكان

افعال غير منتظمة

wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
run away	ran away	run away	يهرب
take	took	taken	ياخذ
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
fly	flew	flown	يطير
show	showed	shown	يوضح / يعرض
drive	drove	driven	يقود

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

sell	يبيع	sail	يبحر
leave	يغادر / يترك	live	يعيش
wait	ينتظر	weight	وزن

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

by the river	بجوار النهر	decide to + inf	يقرر ان
go through	يمر عبر	collect the rubbish	يجمع القمامة
on + ايام الاسبوع	on Monday	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
at home	في البيت	have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة خلوية
clean the park	ينظف المنتزه	in the red jacket	يرتدي اكيت احمر
arrive in	يصل الى مكان كبير	take a photo	يلتقط صورة
arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير	walk to	يسير ماشيا الى
waiting in a queue	ينتظر في طابور	asked for	يطلب
waiting for the bus	ينتظر الاتوبيس	talk to	يتحدث الى
send an email	رسل بريد الكتروني	do homework	يعمل واجب

الوظائف اللغوية

وصف ما كان يحدث في وقت محدد

Ex: - He was doing his homework when his father came.
Ex: - When my mother called, I was playing in the garden.

السؤال عن وصف مشهد كان يحدث في الماضي المستمر

What was he doing between ten and eleven o'clock?
- He was collecting the rubbish from the grass.

What were they doing at half past one?
- They were playing football.

Was he having lunch? **Yes, he was.** **No, she wasn't.**

Who was playing in the park? **- The boys were playing in the park.**

Listening

Tarek: Hello, Adel I phoned you on Saturday, but you weren't at home.
Adel: No, we were cleaning the park, Tarek!
Tarek: Why were you doing that?
Adel: Because it was so dirty. On Friday, there were a lot of people at the park. They were having picnics. But in the evening, there was rubbish everywhere! So the next day, we decided to clean the park.
Tarek: What time did you arrive at the park?
Adel: We arrived there before ten o'clock. From ten to half past twelve, we were collecting all the rubbish.
Tarek: Were you working at half past twelve?
Adel: No, we weren't. We were having lunch then!
Tarek: What were you doing in the afternoon?
Adel: We were carrying the rubbish bags to the car. When we finished work, the park was beautiful and clean!

Unit six

Water for life

Lesson 1 & 2

life	حياة	drip	ينقط
need	يحتاج	probably	من المحتمل
for all	للجميع	a year	في العام
for life	للحياة	Don't forget	لا تنسى
ticket	تذكرة	repair = fix = mind	صلح
wash	يغتسل / يغسل	how many +معدود	كم عدد
problem	مشكلة	expensive	غالي
many + جمع	كثير	Let's + inf	هيا / دعنا
place	مكان	earth	ارض
honey	عسل	country	دولة
month	شهر	more than	اكثر من
a lot of water	كثير من الماء	cover	يغطي
How much + غير معدود	كم للكمية	roof	سطح
waste	يهدر / يسرف / يضيع	carefully	بعناية / بحرص
tap	حنفية	money	نقود
brush	ينظف بالفرشاة	cheese	جبن
teeth	اسنان	cupboard	دولاب المطبخ
save	يوفر / يدخر	bottle	زجاجة
way	طريق	fridge	ثلاجة
remember	يتذكر	keep / kept	يحفظ / يحتفظ
a long shower	استحمام لفترة طويلة	living room	حجرة المعيشة
a short shower	استحمام لفترة قصيرة	drink / drank	يشرب
only	فقط	pour	يصب / يسكب
careful	حريص / مهتم	sugar	سكر
hour	ساعة	airport	مطار

افعال غير منتظمة

grow	grew	grown	يكبر / ينمو
think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
know	knew	known	يعرف
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
spend	spent	spent	يقضي

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

remember	يتذكر	remind	يذكر
tap	حنفية	tape	شريط لاصق
drip	ينقط / يقطر	drop	قطرة
pour	يصب / يسكب	poor	فقير

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

need.......to + inf	يحتاج.......لـــ........	use a lot of water	يستخدم كثير من الماء
need......for + n /v.ing	يحتاج ......لـــــ.......	use a little water	يستخدم قليل من الماء
grow food	يزرع طعام	It's important to + inf	من المهم ان ....
turn on	يشغل	good for	مفيد لـــ
turn off	يطفئ	two thirds of	ثلثي من ....
save water	يوفر ماء	take a shower	ياخد دش
waste water	يهدر ماء	spend + time + v.ing	يقضي
make a cake	يصنع كيكة	work for charities	يعمل لصالح جمعيات خيرية

Reading

Water for all

We all need water to drink, to grow food, to wash and to use in our homes. But there is a problem. In many places, there isn't any rain for many months, but people uses a lot of water. Do you use a little water of a lot of water every day? How much water do you waste? Do you turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth? You can save a lot of water that way. Remember that a long shower uses only a little water.

How many other ways are there to save water?

Most of people are careful to turn off taps, but old taps often drip. You probably think that this wastes very little water. It is a problem because one tap that drips waste about 155 liters of water a year! Don't forget, it is important to repair any taps that drip.

Do you know how much water costs? It can be expensive. Let's all save water. It is good for your family, our country and the earth.

Grammar

1 – نستخدم How many للسؤال عن العدد وياتي بعدها اسم جمع.

How many (books / bags / pens / children / women / boys / girls / times /apples.....)?

2 - نستخدم How much للسؤال عن الكمية وياتي بعدها اسم غير معدود.

How much (water / juice / sugar / coffee / tea / milk / rice ....)?

A lot / some / a little / not any

1 – تستخدم some مع الاسم الذي يعد والذي لا يعد في الاثبات والعرض والطلب.

Ex: - some books – some apples – some cakes – some water – some sugar- some milk

Ex: - Can you lend me some money?

Ex: - Would you like some apple juice?

2 – تستخدم not any مع النفي والسؤال مع المعدود وغير المعدود.

Ex: - There isn't any sugar in the cupboard.

Ex: - There aren't any books on the desk.

Ex: - Have you got any brothers?

Ex: - Are there any carrots?

3 – تستخدم a lot of / lots of مع المعدود وغير المعدود.

Ex: - I have a lot of books. **There is a lot of sugar in the cupboard.**

4 – تستخدم many / few / a few مع المعدود وياتي بعداها جمع.

5 – تستخدم much / little / a little مع غير المعدود.

few	قليل (لا يكفي) للمعدود	little	قليل (لا يكفي) لغير المعدود
a few	قليل (يكفي) للمعدود	a little	قليل (يكفي) لغير المعدود

Lesson 3 & 4

poster	ملصق اعلاني	dangerous	خطير
cover	يغطي	high	عالي / مرتفع
land	ارض	For example	على سبيل المثال
dry ≠ wet	جاف ≠ مبتل	engineer	مهندس
dangerous	خطير	stop the floods	يوقف الفيضانات
drought	جفاف	length (n)	طول
important	مهم	wall	حائط
fresh water	ماء نقي	need	يحتاج
too much + UC	كثير جدا (اكثر من اللازم)	without	بدون
problem	مشكلة	kitchen	مطبخ
flood	فيضان	floor	ارضية
dirty ≠ clean	متسخ / قذر ≠ نظيف	window	شباك
polluted	ملوث	hundred	100
safe	آمن	thousand	1000
newspaper	جريدة / جرنال	charity	جمعية خيرية
news	اخبار (لاتعد)	India	الهند
happen	يحدث	How far	كم لبعد المسافة
geography	جغرافيا	abbreviation	اختصار
weekend	عطلة الاسبوع	surprised	مندهش / متفاجيء
house	منزل	traffic	مرور
free ≠ busy	فارغ ≠ مزدحم	capital	عاصمة
millimetre	مليمتر	popular with	محبوب لـ
metre	متر	Pyramid	هرم
kilometre	كيلو متر	museum	متحف
mountain	جبل	sunny (adj)	مشمس
dam	سد	enjoyed (adj)	مستمتع
Nile	نيل	holiday	اجازة
full ≠ empty	ممتليء / مملوء ≠ فارغ	transport	مواصلات
soil	تربة خصبة	students	طلاب
plant	يزرع / نبات	lose his phone / lost	يفقد هاتفه (فقد)

افعال غير منتظمة

become	became	become	يصبح
find	found	found	يجد
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
meet	met	met	يقابل
read	read	read	يقرأ
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يكبر
build	built	built	يبني

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

soil	تربة	**sail**	يبحر
news	اخبار	**new**	جديد
wall	حائط	**wool**	صوف
full	مملوء	**fill**	يملا

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

have a drought	لديه جفاف	**cover.......with**	يغطي ..... بـ
It's difficult for people to + inf	من الصعب على الناس ان...	**read about**	يقرأ عن
find out about	يعرف / يكتشف	**make posters**	يصنع ملصق اعلاني
have problems with	لدية مشاكل في (مع)	**wants to + inf**	يريد ان ....
(have / has) homework	لدية واجب	**on + ايام الاسبوع**	في يوم ....
information	معلومات (ليس لها جمع)	**on TV**	في التلفاز
on the internet	على الانترنت	**walk for hours**	يمشي لساعات
take notes	يدون ملاحظات	**do a project**	يقوم بعمل مشروع / ينفذ
important for	مهم لــ	**learn about**	يتعلم عن
help + obj + (to) + inf / inf	يساعد	**good for**	صالح لــ / جيد لـ
stay behind	يبقى خلف	**decide to + inf**	يقرر ان
look after	يعتني بــ	**on the road**	في الطريق
live on earth	يعيش على كوكب الارض	**amount of**	كمية من
fall from	مملوء بـ	**help in the house**	يساعد في اعمال المنزل
go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	**save water**	يوفر ماء
on the Nile	في النيل	**famous for**	مشهور بـــ
stay with + شخص	يقيم مع	**get up**	ينهض من الفراش
stay in + مكان	يقيم في	**wake up**	يستيقظ

الوظائف اللغوية

الاقتراح		الموافقة	الرفض
Why don't we + inf?	ولم لا..........؟	**That's a good idea.** فكرة جيدة	**I'd prefer to + inf** افضل ان (**go to the beach)**
How about + v.ing?	ماذا عن.......؟	**Great idea.** فكرة جيدة	**That's not possible.** هذا ليس ممكنا
What about + v.ing?	ماذا عن.......؟		
Let's + inf.	هيا / دعنا.....		**Sorry, I am busy.** اسف انا مشغول
Shall we + inf?	ما رايك ان....؟	**Yes, let's do so.** نعم لنفعل ذلك	**No, thanks.**
We could + inf.	من الممكن ان....؟	**OK.** موافق	

Listening

Hanan: Hello, Salma.
Salma: Hi, Hanan!
Hanan: What are you doing?
Salma: I'm watching the news on TV. It is talking about a charity that helps people who haven't got fresh water. In some countries, there are droughts. People haven't got time to go to school or work because they walk for hours to find water every day. And in other countries, there are floods. There is a lot of water, but it is dirty, so there isn't any fresh water to drink.
Hanan: How can we help this charity?
Salma: Well, we can tell people about the charity.
Hanan: Yes, let's do that. I know! Why don't we make posters about the charity? We can put them in the school. Then people can read about the charity and perhaps they can help.
Salma: OK. Shall we meet after school today to make some posters?
Hanan: That's not possible. We've got homework to do today. How about meeting next weekend? Then we'll have time to find out more about the charity.
Salma: You're right. Which day do you prefer, Friday or Saturday?
Hanan: I'd prefer to meet on Saturday. I'm free then.
Salma: OK.

Reading text

Please help!

When there isn't any rain for months, some places have a drought Water becomes very important. It is very difficult for people
to find fresh water to drink.
In other places too much water can be a problem. When it rains a lot, there is a flood. Water covers the land with dirty water. This polluted water isn't safe to drink.

The Nile floods

From June to October, it rains in the mountains to the south of Egypt. This rain runs into the Nile. Before there was a dam across the Nile, the river became very full. Every year there were floods in Egypt.

Why were the floods so important for Egypt?

The floods were good for the land because they carried soil and fresh water. This helped plants to grow.

Why were the floods dangerous?

The water in some of the floods was sometimes very high. For example, 11.7m of water flooded the land at Aswan. This was very dangerous for people who live near the Nile.

The Aswan dam

Engineers decided to build a dam to stop the floods. The Aswan Darn opened in 1971 It is 3.830 m (3, 83 km) in length and 111 m high .

Why is the dam a good idea?

The dam stops the dangerous floods of the past. Now, most of the water stays behind the walls of the dam. We can use this water when we need it.

Unit seven

Shops and shopping

Lesson 1 & 2

Shop	محل	bread	خبز
shopping	تسوق	dress	فستان
How often	كم لعدد المرات	hair brush	فرشاة شعر
supermarket	سوبر ماركت	plant (n)	نبات
medicine	دواء	trousers	بنطلون
flower	زهرة	travel	يسافر
shoe shop	محل احذية	different	مختلف
clothes shop	محل ملابس	cousin	ابن / بنت (العم/ة/ الخال /ة)
T-shirt	تي شيرت	lamb	لحم الضأن
computer shop	محل كمبيوتر	sit / sat	يجلس
Last + مدة	الماضي	last summer	الصيف السابق
weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	ride / rode	يركب
shopping centre	مركز تسوق	eat / ate	ياكل
walking shoes	حذاء للمشي	swim / swam	يسبح
need	يحتاج	tourist	سائح
restaurant	مطعم	water show	عرض مائي
laptop	كمبيوتر نقال (لاب توب)	music	موسيقى
tablet	جهاز لوحي (تابلت)	light	ضوء

chemist	صيدلي	chemist / chemist's	صيدلية
florist	بائع الزهور	florist / florist's	محل بيع الزهور
baker	خباز	bakery	مخبز / فرن

افعال غير منتظمة

go	went	gone	يذهب
drive	drove	driven	يقود (سيارة)
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
meet	met	met	يقابل
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
see	saw	seen	يرى
show	showed	shown	يعرض / يوضح

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

rice	ارز	rise	يرفع / تشرق الشمس
shoe	فردة حذاء	show	يعرض
side	جانب	said	قال
tablet	تابلت	table	منضدة

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	go home	يذهب للمنزل
do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق	kind of	نوع من
drive to + مكان	يقود ب (المركبة) الى	kind to	طيب مع / عطوف مع
on the other side of	على الجانب الاخر من	want to + مصدر	يريد ان
in one place	في مكان واحد	have a good weekend	يقضي عطلة جيدة
look at	ينظر الى	ride on camels	يركب على ظهر الجمال
look for	يبحث عن	go to bed	يخلد للنوم
look after	يعتني بـ	do homework	يقوم بعمل واجب
for + وجبة for dinner / for lunch	على / من اجل على العشاء / على الغداء	in + لغة in English	بـ باللغة الانجليزية

Reading

TO: Basel@example.com
SUBJECT: shopping
Hi Basel,
Last weekend we went shopping. We drove to a shopping Centre on the other side of Cairo. A lot of people go to the shopping center because you can do all your shopping in one place. There are more than 600 shops, a big supermarket and three hotels! I wore good walking shoes because the shopping center is very big.
I needed a new T-shirt, so my mother and I went to a lot of clothes shops. My mother and sister then went to the supermarket to buy food. My father, my brother and I looked at tablets and laptops in a computer shop. We bought a cake from a bakery and some medicine from a chemist. We met my mother and sister and we bought my mother some flowers from the florist.
We didn't go home for lunch; we ate in the shopping center. The restaurants sold a lot of different kinds of food.
In the evening, we saw a beautiful water show with lights and music. Did you have a good weekend? Where did you go and what did you do?
Best wishes,
Tarek

Grammar

الماضي البسيط مع الافعال غير المنتظمة

1. يعبرعن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى وليس له اثر في الحاضر.

I wore good walking shoes.

2. يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل غير المنتظم

drive	drove	يقود	ride	rode	يركب
see	saw	يرى	wear	wore	يرتدي
eat	ate	ياكل	meet	met	يقابل
go	went	يذهب	do	did	يفعل
swim	swam	يسبح	buy	bought	يشتري
have / has	had	يمتلك	sell	sold	يبيع
show	showed	يعرض	put	put	يضع
read	read	يقرا	sit	sat	يجلس

3. نكون النفي من الماضي البسيط بـ didn't + inf.

Ex: - We drove to a shopping centre. We didn't drive to a shopping centre.
We bought my mother some flowers we didn't buy my mother some flowers.

4. نكون السؤال ب هل والاجابة عليه كالتالي

Did + sub + inf ………………..?
Yes, sub + did. No, sub + didn't.

Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

5. نكون السؤال ب هل كالتالي.

Wh quest, + did + sub + inf………………..?

What did he eat? → He ate fish.
Where did you put it? → I put it on the table.

الكلمات الدالة : - ago - last - yesterday - سنة مضت + in

Lesson 3 & 4

Local	محلي	large	واسع
near	قريب	medium size	متوسط الحجم
live	يعيش	small	صغير
interview with	مقابلة حوارية مع	size	حجم
village	قرية	jacket	جاكيت
because + جملة	لان	sweatshirt	قميص قطني طويل الذراعين
so + جملة	لذلك	tie	رابطة عنق
to + inf	لكي	shirt	قميص
visit	يزور	Customer	زبون
fresh bread	خبز طازج	Shop assistant	مساعد بائع
difficult	صعب	Nile	نيل
question	سؤال / مسألة	agree with	يتفق مع (شخص)
everything +فعل مفرد	كل شيء	parents	والدين
everyone + فعل مفرد	كل واحد	happy	سعيد
notebook	كراسة	What size	ما حجم
magazine	مجلة	what colour	ما لون
nice	لطيف / جميل	watch	يشاهد
park	منتزه	beach	شاطئ
class	حصة / فصل	tennis match	مباراة تنس
Of course	بالطبع	exam	امتحان
once	مرة واحدة	a bit = a little	قليلا
twice	مرتين	cotton jumper	بلوفر قطني
during + n	خلال	Try this!	جرب هذا
favourite	مفضل	outside	خارج
fruit	فاكهة	Dear	عزيزي / عزيزتي
vegetables	خضروات	Hi / Hello	اهلا
friendly	ودود	regards	تحياتي
cheap	رخيص	Best wishes	مع اطيب الامنيات
healthy	صحي	answer	يجيب / يرد

افعال غير منتظمة

hear	heard	heard	يسمع
know	knew	known	يعرف
get	got	got	يحصل على
do	did	done	يفعل

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

bit	قليلا	bite	يعض
cheep	رخيص	sheep	نعجة
try	يجرب / يحاول	tray	صينية

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

like to + inf	يحب ان	work hard	يعمل بجد
like + n / v.ing	يحب	hard work	عمل شاق
talk to	يتحدث مع / الى	do well	ينجز (في امتحان)
take a lot of time	يستغرق وقت	use a dictionary	يستخدم قاموس
do a project about	يقوم بعمل مشروع عن	spell a word	يتهجى كلمة
Thanks for + v.ing / n	شكرا لـــ	remember to + inf	يتذكر ان
ask for	يطلب	correct order	ترتيب صحيح

الوظائف اللغوية

جمل يمكننا استخدامها عند التسوق من اجل شراء ملابس	
Can I help you? هل يمكنني مساعدتك؟	**Yes. I'd like to buy...** نعم اريد ان اشتري......
What size would you like? ما الحجم الذي تريده؟	**I'd like small/medium/large, please.**
What colour would you like? ما اللون الذي تريده؟	**I'd like ..., please.** احب ....
It's a bit small/big. Have you got a.....? انه صغيير قليلا / كبير . هل لديك............؟	**Try this one.** جرب هذا
Here you are. تفضل	**It's very good. Thank you.** انه جيد جدا شكرا لك

Listening

Salma: Mum, I'm doing a project about shopping for my English class. Can I ask you some questions?
Mother: Of course, Salma.
Salma: How often do you go shopping?
Mother: I go shopping every weekend, and usually once or twice during the week.
Salma: OK, that's about two or three times a week. Where do you usually go shopping?
Mother: I usually go to the local shops in our village. They are my favourite places to go shopping.
Salma: Why do you like the local shops?
Mother: I like shopping in our village because you can buy a lot of things in different shops. You can buy meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables. People in the big supermarkets are not always very friendly, but the people who work in the local shops are very friendly! They know me well because I visit them often. The food is usually cheap and healthy, too. The bakery has fresh bread every day, so I always buy bread there.
Salma: What don't you like about the local shops in our village?
Mother: That's a difficult question because I like everything about them! Oh, there is one thing. I go to five or six different shops and everyone wants to talk to me, so it takes a lot of time!
Salma: Thanks for answering my questions!

Listening 2

Shop assistant: Hello. Can I help you?
Customer: Yes. I'd like to buy a new T-shirt.
Shop assistant: What size would you like?
Customer: I'd like small, please
Shop assistant: And what colour would you like?
Customer: I'd like blue, please.
Shop assistant: Here you are. Is this OK?
Customer: It's a bit small. Have you got a medium size?
Shop assistant: Try this one.
Customer: Yes, this is very good. Thank you.

Unit eight

City and country

Lesson 1 & 2

city	مدينة كبيرة	friendlier	اكثر ودا
town	مدينة صغيرة	beautiful	جميل
country	دولة	green areas	مناطق خضراء
the country	الريف	field	حقل
the countryside	الريف	cleaner	انظف
village	قرية	relaxing	مريح
big apartment	شقة كبيرة	baby	رضيع
life	حياة	strong ≠ weak	قوي ≠ ضعيف
noisy	صاخب / ملئ بالضوضاء	high ≠ low	مرتفع ≠ منخفض
that's why	لهذا السبب	tall ≠ short	طويل ≠ قصير
road	طريق	curtains	ستائر
too busy	مزدحم جدا	room	حجرة
air	هواء	dark ≠ light	مظلم ≠ مضيء
polluted	ملوث	modern ≠ old	حديث ≠ قديم
prefer	يفضل	big ≠ small	كبير الحجم ≠ صغير الحجم
exciting	مثير	expensive ≠ cheap	غالي ≠ رخيص
grandparents	اجداد	museum	متحف
visit	يزور	heavy	ثقيل
quiet	هادئ	interesting	شيق
quite	الى حد ما	hill	تل
quit	يتوقف عن / يستقيل / يترك	skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب
enough	كاف	building	مبنى
quieter	أهدأ	airport	مطار
noisier	أكثر ضوضاء	carry	يحمل
slower	ابطأ	lift	يرفع

افعال غير منتظمة

think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
say	said	said	يقول
drive	drove	driven	يقود
leave	left	left	يغادر
sit down	sat down	sat down	يجلس

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

post	منشور في الانترنت	past	ماضي
lift	يرفع	left	يسار / رفع
cold	بارد	could	استطاع
most	معظم	must	يجب

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

proud to be + adj	فخور لكوني.........	stay with	يقيم مع
proud of	فخور بـ	travel to	يسافر الى
too many + جمع	كثير جدا (اكثر من اللازم)	by train	بالقطار
live on a farm	يعيش في مزرعة	walked up	يصعد
agree with + شخص	يتفق مع شخص	sit down	يجلس
return home	يعود للمنزل	in a minute	في غضون دقيقة

Reading

I am twelve and live in Cairo in a big apartment with my parents, my sister Manal and my brother Magdy.
What do you like about where you live?
I live in Cairo and I love city life! Some people think that cities are too noisy. I agree! Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy. There are too many cars and the air is too polluted. But I prefer city life because it's always exciting! There's a lot to do and see here. My grandparents live on a farm. When I visit them, I think the countryside is too quiet. Their village isn't exciting enough, but they say, "We're too old for the big city now!"
Salma
I live in a village. I agree with Tarek: the countryside is quieter and that's why I like it! I visited Cairo last year, but I was happy to return home. The city is too big. In Cairo, there are more than 18 million people. In the village, life is slower. People are friendlier and everything is more beautiful. There aren't enough green areas in the city, but there are a lot of fields and trees around my village. The air is cleaner. My village is quiet and there aren't enough shops, but it's more relaxing than the city.

Grammar

للمقارنة بين اثنين في صفة قصيرة نستخدم التالي

adj + er + than

Cairo is noisier than the countryside.

للمقارنة بين اثنين في صفة طويلة نستخدم التالي

My village is more relaxing than the city.

enough and too

1 - نستخدم enough قبلها اسم بمعنى (بدرجة كافية)

adj + enough	not + adj + enough
Small enough – big enough exciting enough – hot enough	not strong enough not tidy enough

2- نستخدم enough وبعدها اسم

enough + noun	not + enough + noun
enough water – enough books enough money – enough milk	not enough water not enough books

---

للغاية / جدا لدرجة لا تتحتمل Too + adj

He can't drink the tea because it's <u>too</u>

---

too + adj (for + person) + to + inf جدا لدرجة الا

The tea is too hot for Ali to drink. This box is too heavy for me to carry.

Lesson 3 & 4

easy ≠ difficult	سهل ≠ صعب	enjoyable ≠ boring	ممتع ≠ ممل
summer	صيف	results	نتائج
holiday	اجازة	land	ارض
long	طويل	animals	حيوانات
different	مختلف	plants	نباتات
Shopping centre	مركز تسوق	tall building	مبني مرتفع
agree	يوافق	football	كرة القدم
disagree	لا يوافق	player	لاعب
the school day	اليوم الدراسي	desert	صحراء
library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)	dirtier	اقذر
bookshop	مكتبة (لبيع الكتب)	dirty	قذر
expensive ≠ cheap	غالي ≠ رخيص	young	صغير السن
forest	غابة	children	اطفال
opinion	رأي	great	عظيم
sports club	نادي رياضي	save water	يوفر ماء
test	يخبر / اختبار	behind	وراء / خلف
running	الجري	opposite	مقابل
swimming	السباحة	alone	بمفرده
free	حر / مجاني / فارغ	tablet	كمبيوتر لوحي (تابلت)
railway line	خط سكة حديد	useful	مفيد
field	حقل	website	موقع الكتروني
lake	بحيرة	clearly	بوضوح
railway station	محطة سكة حديد	healthier	أصح
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	dangerous	خطير
tower	برج	classmate	زميل الصف / زميل الدراسة

افعال غير منتظمة

teach	taught	taught	يعلم
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	يتعلم
think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
do	did	done	يفعل
read	read	read	يقرا
grow	grew	grown	يكبر / ينمو / يزرع
get	got	got	يحصل على
swim	swam	swum	يسبح

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

desert	صحراء	dessert	الحلو بعد الطعام
tower	برج	tour	جولة سياحية
test	يختبر / اختبار	taste	مذاق / طعم / يتذوق

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

do a quiz	يقوم بعمل اختبار قصير	do a survey	يقوم بعمل دراسة / احصائية
It's better to + inf	من الافضل ان	Make a note	يدون ملاحظات
want to + inf	يريد ان	make friends	يكون صداقات
at the end of	في نهاية....	for+ v.ing	لـ...... / من اجل....
go back to	يعود الى	the new dam on the river	السد الجديد على النهر
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	would like to + inf	يود ان

الوظائف اللغوية

السؤال عن الرأي واعطاء الرأي	الموافقة	الرفض
Do you agree that + جملة? هل توافق ان.............؟	I agree with you. اتفق معك	I don't agree with you / that.
What's your opinion about...........? ما رايك عن.............؟	I agree with that. اتفق مع ذلك	I disagree with you / that.
Do you think that.........................? هل تعتقد ان.............؟	That's true. هذا صحيح	That's not true.
What do you think about.............? ماذا تعتقد عن..........؟	You're right. انت على حق	
I think (that) + جملة . انا اعتقد (ان)..........؟		
I don't think (that) + جملة . انا لا اعتقد (ان)........؟		

Listening

Girl 1: Let's do this quiz. Sentence 1: do you agree that exams are too easy?
Girl 2: No, I disagree with that.
Girl 1: I disagree with that, too. I don't think exams are too difficult, but they aren't too easy. They are just right. They test what you know.
Girl 2: Yes, that's true.
Girl 1: sentence 2: The summer holidays aren't long enough. What do you think about that?
Girl 2: I disagree with that! I think they're long enough. At the end of the holidays, I want to go back to school and learn interesting things!
Girl 1: I agree.
Sentence 3: it's too expensive to do a lot of different sports. I don't agree with that. Running, swimming and going for a walk are free!
Girl 2: You're right.
Girl 1: Sentence 4 is about shopping centres. What's your opinion about the size of shopping centres? Do you think shopping centres are too big?
Girl 2: No, I don't. I think it's better to have lots of shops in one place. That makes shopping quicker and easier.
Girl 1: I agree with you.
Sentence 5: people in cities aren't friendly enough.
Girl 2: That's not true. I live in a city and people are very friendly here!
Girl 1: I agree with you. There are lots of friendly people in lots of different places!

Unit nine

Possessions

Lesson 1 & 2

Possessions	ممتلكات	instrument	اداة
calendar	تقويم	number	رقم
drum	طبلة	pink	لون ودي
DVDs	اسطوانات مدمجة	bigger than	اضخم من
kite	طائرة ورقية	team	فريق
laptop	كمبيوتر نقال	man / men	رجل / رجال
plant	نبات	woman / women	مرأة / نساء
phone	هاتف	child / children	طفل / اطفال
radio	راديو	foot / feet	قدم / اقدام
sewing machine	ماكينة خياطة	ox / oxen	ثور / ثيران
television	تليفزيون	months	شهور
tennis racket	مضرب تنس	use	يستخدم
van	شاحنة صغيرة	class	فصل
truck	شاحنة كبيرة	job	وظيفة
Whose?	ملك من	name	اسم
play	يلعب / يعزف	bicycle	دراجة
traditional music	موسيقى تقليدية	objects	اشياء
carry	يحمل	next door	المنزل المجاور

افعال غير منتظمة

show	showed	shown	يعرض / يوضح / يبين
drive	drove	driven	يقود
hit	hit	hit	يضرب

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

racket	مضرب	rocket	صاروخ
van	شاحنة صغيرة	fan	مروحة
sew	يخيط / يحيك	saw	يرى
truck	شاحنة كبيرة	trick	خدعة

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

moving into	ينتقل الى	make clothes	يصنع ملابس
Welcome to	مرحبا بكم في	kind of	نوع من
play traditional music	يعزف موسيقى تقليدية	hit a ball	يضرب كرة
Let me + inf	دعني	listen to	يستمع الى
help + obj + (to) + inf	يساعد	like + n / v.ing	يحب
belong to + شخص	يخص / ينتمي الى	good at	جيد في
live in + اسم بلد	يعيش في	play for	يلعب لصالح
live at + رقم البيت والشارع	يعيش في	start with	يبدأ بـ

Reading

Samir: Hello. I'm moving into number 22. I'm Samir. Which house is yours?
Hisham: Ours is next door. We live at number 24! I'm Hisham. Welcome to our street. Is that your parents' van?
Samir: No, it's my uncle's. He's helping us move all our possessions.
Hisham: Is that your football and tennis racket?
Samir: The football is mine, but the tennis racket is my sister's.
Hisham: Is that your sister's sewing machine, too?
Samir: No, it's my mother's. The calendar is hers, too. The laptop is my father's.
Hisham: Whose drum is that?
Samir: It's my brother Amir's. He plays traditional music. He's very good! The books are his, too.
Hisham: Are those DVDs yours?
Samir: No, they're my parents' DVDs. The radio is theirs, too.
Hisham: Let me help you carry things into your new house.
Samir: Thank you!

Grammar

التعبير عن الملكية

للسؤال عن ملكية الاشياء نستخدم whose كالتالي

Whose + اسم الشيء الذي نسال عنه +
- is للمفرد → it / this / that?
- are للجمع → these / those?

Whose book is that / this / it?
Whose books are these / those?

الاجابة على الملكية

It belongs to +	ضمير مفعول me / him / her / you /us / them	Ex:- It belongs to me / you /us.

ومن الممكن ان نستخدم ضمائر الملكية ايضا للتعبير عن الملكية.

mine	his	hers	yours	ours	theirs

لاحظ ان ضمائر الملكية لا ياتني بعدها اسم

It's mine. (√) It's mine book. (×) It's my book. (√)

ومن الممكن استخدم الطريقة التالية للتعبير عن الملكية

Possessive (s)

1 – نضيف 's مع الاسم المفرد الذي لاينتهي ب s

This is Ali's car. That bag is my father's bag. It's my sister's kite.

2 – نضيف (') او ('s) بعد الاسم المفرد الذي ينتهي ب s

Enas's car // Enas' car

3 – نضيف (') بعد الاسم الجمع المنتهي بs

my parents' car / grandfathers' house / friends' bags / parent's DVDs

4 – نضيف ('s) بعد الاسم الجمع الغير منتهي بs

children's kites / men's / people's

Lesson 3 & 4

clarinet	كلارنيت (الة نفخ)	Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر
drum	طبلة	weddings	حفلات الزفاف
flute	فلوت	special	خاص
guitar	جيتار	celebrations	احتفالات
piano	بيانو	include	يشمل / يتضمن
oud	عود	rebaba	ربابة
trumpet	بوق (الة نفخ)	tabla baladi	طبلة بلدي
violin	كمنجة	the same	نفس الـــ
musical	موسيقي	food	طعام
instrument	الة	drinks	مشروبات
like	يحب	subject	مادة
prefer	يفضل	dish	اكلة
mind	يمانع	healthy	صحي
song	اغنية	pasta	مكرونة
Egyptian	مصري	boring	ممل
favourite	مفضل	falafel	فلافل
better than	افضل من	Good idea!	فكرة جيدة
I disagree!	غير موافق	also	ايضا
beautiful	جميل	classroom	حجرة الدراسة
life	حياة	basketball	كرة السلة
traditions	تقاليد	interesting	شيق / ممتع
north of Egypt	شمال مصر	important	مهم
desert	صحراء	love	يحب
shabbaba	شبابة	noisy	صاخب
simsimiya	سمسمية	long ago	منذ وقت طويل مضى
Sinai	سيناء	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق

افعال غير منتظمة

come	came	come	ياتي
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
say	said	said	يقول
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
go	went	gone	يذهب

كلمات قريبة لحل سؤال الكلمة الخاطئة

part	جزء	port	ميناء
prefer	يفضل	refer	يشير
special	خاص	social	اجتماعي

حروف الجر والتعبيرات والفروقات اللغوية

think about	يعتقد عن / في	kind of	نوع من
part of	جزء من	similar to	مشابه لـ
come from	ياتي من	learn about	يتعلم عن
it is important to + inf	من المهم ان	like + n / v.ing	يحب
Look at	ينظر الى	like to + inf	يحب ان
opinion about	رأي عن	from the top	من السطح / من الاعلى
different from	مختلف عن	Thank you for + n /v.ing	شكرا لك على......

الوظائف اللغوية

الحديث عن الاشياء التي نحبها والتي لا نحبها	
لتوجية سؤال الى شخص	
What do think about………….? What do think about the piano?	ما رايك في ....؟
What's you favourite……………? What's you favourite musical instrument?	ماهو .... المفضل لك؟
Do you like………….? Do you like the violin?	ها تحب.....................؟

للتعبير عن ما لا نحب	للتعبير عن ما نحب
I don't like………	I like……………………
I hate………………	I love……………………
I really don't like…………	I really like……………
	I prefer………………..
	I don't mind………….

Listening

Salma: Hello, Dad. This is nice music. Is this CD yours?
Salma's father: No, it's your uncle's. This song is Egyptian. The instrument is the oud.
Salma: I love the oud. It's my favourite instrument. I like the guitar, too. What do you think about the guitar, Dad?
Salma's father: I like the guitar
Do you like the drum?
Salma: No, I don't like the drum.
Salma's father: I like it. I also like the violin.
Salma: Yes, I like the violin. It is better than the clarinet. I really don't like the clarinet!
Salma's father: I disagree! I think clarinet music is very beautiful. But I really don't like the trumpet. It's too noisy.
Salma: I don't mind the trumpet, but I love the flute.
Salma's father: I like the flute, but I prefer the piano. It's my favourite instrument.
Salma: I don't mind the piano, but the oud is my favourite instrument. The piano is yours!

Reading

Music was an important part of life in Egypt long ago, and it is still important today. Different parts of the country have different musical traditions and instruments.
Sawahli music comes from the north of Egypt. A favourite instrument in this kind of music is the simsimiya. It is similar to a guitar.
In the deserts of Sinai, many people play the shabbaba, a kind of flute.
People from Upper Egypt often play traditional music called Saidi. This music is very popular at weddings and special celebrations.
Traditional instruments in Saidi music include the rebaba, a kind of violin, and a drum called tabla baladi.